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# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. 12.—NO. 50.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 616.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

### DR. CHEEVER HEADED OVER THE SEA.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10, 1857.

To the Editors of *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*.—The accompanying extract I cut out from the *Leeds [Eng.] Mercury* of July 16th. My friends in that city often send me the Mercury, for which I cannot be too grateful to them; it being one of the most able and in every way best provincial papers in Great Britain. Now, I have better understood or more firmly and justly rebuked the American slave system, if we except the London daily *News*. That journal is standard authority on all American affairs, throughout the British realm.

We can almost see the great God of our fathers warning us for the last time: We can almost hear the voice of incarnate divine compassion, Oh that thou hadst known, at least in this thy day, thy decisive visitation, the things that belong to thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes. How often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, but ye would not. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate! We can almost see the spirit of our fathers bending down over us from their bright angelic whiteness, who shall be our decision in this hour of solemn trial. Oh that God would in mercy guide us! Oh that we should be straitened to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God! But if we will not, then there is a conflict before us, such as the nations never knew. Every step of the way we have got to grapple with God's word, and with conscience, and we cannot overcome it. He has set it within us, and it is on God's side, and we had better have ten thousand devils outside opposing us than conscience within. And God will still work; his word will break forth like a volcano. You have even now the conscience of twenty millions under the light of God's word, against the conscience of three hundred thousand slaveholders dragged by self-interest and sophistry. The conscience of the twenty millions God will continue to stir up. He will make his word like fire in the bones and a fire in the heart, and a fire in the brain, and the whole Pacific ocean could not put it out, nor all the mountains of profit and expediency keep it down. No small part of our country, thanks be to God, is all conscience on this subject, living completely estranged, conscience, conscience burdened and agonized, and crying up to God, If you undertake to silence or suffice that conscience, you will have still another conscience, and so on ad infinitum. It is strikingly true, Mrs. Beecher Stowe's last tale, *Drift*, that the culprit and the press the slave-Standard, in perfect knowledge under a tyrant not far away in any of the most despotic States of the world. But it is not so well understood that this bondage is not confined to the slave States of America. The pulpit, even more than the press throughout a large part of the free States, is in actual thrall on this subject. There exists everywhere a political party, the Democratic, which sympathizes strongly with the slaveholders of the South, who belong universally to that party. Unhappily there are members of this party in every religious congregation and belonging to every religious society in the United States; and the sad consequence is, that an immense proportion of the slaves in the body of the United States should maintain their own consciousness, of the reprobation of the whole Christian world, and of the spirit and precepts of the gospel.

Most truly yours,  
PARKER PILLSBURY.

### DR. CHEEVER ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

It is a strange and melancholy thing that in the commercial capital of the freest and proudest republic in the world, the city of New York, it should require something like a heroic effort to enable the Rev. Dr. Cheever to preach a series of sermons against the horrible crime of slavery. Yet such is the fact. It is strikingly true, Mrs. Beecher Stowe's last tale, *Drift*, that the culprit and the press the slave-Standard, in perfect knowledge under a tyrant not far away in any of the most despotic States of the world. But it is not so well understood that this bondage is not confined to the slave States of America. The pulpit, even more than the press throughout a large part of the free States, is in actual thrall on this subject. There exists everywhere a political party, the Democratic, which sympathizes strongly with the slaveholders of the South, who belong universally to that party. Unhappily there are members of this party in every religious congregation and belonging to every religious society in the United States; and the sad consequence is, that an immense proportion of the slaves in the body of the United States should maintain their own consciousness, of the reprobation of the whole Christian world, and of the spirit and precepts of the gospel.

It is well that both Dr. Cheever and the slaveholders of the United States should know that every word of the arguments and appeals of this volume ("God against slavery") meets with approbation and sympathy from the disinterested people of England. In their judgements two black slaves never rested on any nation, Christian or pagan, than the system of slave-breeding and the atrocities perpetrated in Kansas to force the extinction of slavery. In the body of the United States should maintain their own consciousness, of the reprobation of the whole Christian world, and of the spirit and precepts of the gospel.

but to human nature itself; and his self-sacrificing devotion and fidelity mark in letters of living light the reciprocal affection between the master and the servant.

Dr. Cheever delivered these discourses just before the election of President in November, 1856; and he wound them up with the following thrilling appeal to his countrymen on the awfulness of the crisis:

"We can almost see the great God of our fathers warning us for the last time: We can almost hear the voice of incarnate divine compassion, Oh that thou hadst known, at least in this thy day, thy decisive visitation, the things that belong to thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes. How often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, but ye would not. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate! We can almost see the spirit of our fathers bending down over us from their bright angelic whiteness, who shall be our decision in this hour of solemn trial. Oh that God would in mercy guide us! Oh that we should be straitened to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God! But if we will not, then there is a conflict before us, such as the nations never knew. Every step of the way we have got to grapple with God's word, and with conscience, and we cannot overcome it. He has set it within us, and it is on God's side, and we had better have ten thousand devils outside opposing us than conscience within. And God will still work; his word will break forth like a volcano. You have even now the conscience of twenty millions under the light of God's word, against the conscience of three hundred thousand slaveholders dragged by self-interest and sophistry. The conscience of the twenty millions God will continue to stir up. He will make his word like fire in the bones and a fire in the heart, and a fire in the brain, and the whole Pacific ocean could not put it out, nor all the mountains of profit and expediency keep it down. No small part of our country, thanks be to God, is all conscience on this subject, living completely estranged, conscience, conscience burdened and agonized, and crying up to God, If you undertake to silence or suffice that conscience, you will have still another conscience, and so on ad infinitum. It is strikingly true, Mrs. Beecher Stowe's last tale, *Drift*, that the culprit and the press the slave-Standard, in perfect knowledge under a tyrant not far away in any of the most despotic States of the world. But it is not so well understood that this bondage is not confined to the slave States of America. The pulpit, even more than the press throughout a large part of the free States, is in actual thrall on this subject. There exists everywhere a political party, the Democratic, which sympathizes strongly with the slaveholders of the South, who belong universally to that party. Unhappily there are members of this party in every religious congregation and belonging to every religious society in the United States; and the sad consequence is, that an immense proportion of the slaves in the body of the United States should maintain their own consciousness, of the reprobation of the whole Christian world, and of the spirit and precepts of the gospel.

At the burning of the College Building, on the night of October 15th, 1854, aged 23 years.

A consistent member of the Baptist Church, he illustrated the character of a Christian servant—"faithful unto death."

As a grateful tribute to his fidelity, and to commemorate a noble act, this Monument has been reared by the Students of Howard College and the Alabama Baptist Convention.

He was employed as a waiter in the College, and when alarmed by the flames at midnight, and warned to escape for his life, replied: "I must wake the boys first," and thus saved their lives at the cost of his own.

HARRY,  
Servant of H. Tallbird, D. D., President of Howard College,

who lost his life in injuries received while rousing the students.

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## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

ognized and established.

1st. That persons arrested and imprisoned for crime, by the laws and authority of a United States Judge if it appears that the crime was committed in connection with his acts as Marshal, or officer of the United States Government.

2d. That State Courts have no authority to issue writs of habeas corpus in cases where the officers of the general government are concerned. In other words, the officer is not bound to respect any writ, and legally resist it, even to the death of those who hold the process of the State Courts. And this denial by State authority is general, unqualified, and sweeping. It is only necessary for such to say, "I am a Marshal of the United States," and, no matter what he does, no matter how ruthlessly he violates the personal rights of our people or outrages the law of the State, he must go free, and no authority exists in a State to bring him to account or compel him to show that he has legal authority for his acts.

It is not so much our purpose to discuss the question of United States authority as it is to vindicate the habeas corpus act of Ohio. We have stated its spirit and intent and have given its words. If an officer of the United States will not obey the mandate of a writ then it is to be served by a Sheriff. That is the only innovation. It simply secures the manifest purpose and design of a writ of habeas corpus. It brings the person who is charged with being deprived of his liberty unlawfully, before a competent tribunal, to ascertain if that charge be true.

Suppose one of the Deputy Marshals of Cincinnati should come to Columbus, and seize one of our well known colored citizens, for the purpose of getting him to a slave State and selling him. The person seized is known to be a free man by thousands of our own people. It is apparent that the Marshal has no legal authority, and some one makes affidavit of that fact, and writ of habeas corpus is issued. Under the decision of Leavitt the State Courts can issue no process that a Marshal is bound to respect, unless to recognize the summons, and attempt to carry away his prisoner. If there is reason to apprehend that such will be the effect of the officer, who is required to bring the prisoner, &c., before him. This decision affirms that no State Court is bound to respond. He is not answerable to any such tribunal, no matter whether he has legal authority or not.

The naked statement of this proposition is so monstrous that it will be evaded if possible. How? By affirming that the Marshal had no legal writ he held no authority, and that he would not in the case be affected by a United States Court. And this brings us to the very point—*How will the State Court know whether the Marshal has any authority if he refuses to answer?* How can we ascertain whether that officer is in possession of his proper papers to justify his action, unless some power exists to call him to account, at least so far as to show his authority? If, when he is brought before the State Court, he produces a warrant from a proper officer, requiring him to take the prisoner for some offense known to the laws, (and running away from Slavery is one of them,) then the parties must at once be released. The jurisdiction of the State Court is at an end. The object of the writ of habeas corpus has been accomplished. The officer has "shown good cause."

Why he holds the prisoner in custody. We do not believe a judge in Ohio, where facts are clearly shown, would discharge a prisoner from the Marshal. He might think that the law was oppressive, wrong, and ought to be repealed. But he would very clearly transcend his authority and make himself liable, if he should fail to respect the legal process of a United States Court, in the hand of a United States officer.

If, however, it should appear upon the examination that the officer had no authority, but was acting wrongfully, oppressively, and in violation of the rights of a citizen of Ohio, it would very clearly be the duty of the Judge to discharge the prisoner from custody; and there would be the end of the case.

*If this is not the proper remedy?* What good reason is there why it should not be recognized? What power is left on the part of the United States to interfere or disturb for a moment? Before the writ can issue, good cause must be shown. The United States tribunals have no right to presume that the State Courts will violate a law of Congress, and refuse to recognize the obligations of the federal compact. State Judges are just as much supposed to act in good faith, and with an eye to their oaths to support the Constitution, &c., as are the Judges of the United States Courts. When, therefore, a proper representation is made that a citizen of Ohio is held a prisoner by a person calling himself a marshal, without due process of law; when it is shown by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Judge, that the prisoner, in the language of our statute, is "unlawfully deprived of liberty," not only the plain legal right, but the fundamental duty of the State Judge to issue the writ of habeas corpus. And it is just as much the duty of the State to issue the writ of habeas corpus, to ascertain if the citizens were under legal or illegal restraint. This was the undoubted right of the prisoners and of their friends. It is a right which pertains to the sovereignty of every State, a duty which the authorities of no State are permitted to refuse. All, so far, was a matter of every day occurrence. The sheriff or Clarke county, being legally called on to execute this writ, bearing the authenticity of a public seal issued by proper authority, could not lawfully refuse to serve it. In the ordinary course of business with a single deputy, he called on the marshal and posse for the prisoners, disclosing the authority which he held for that purpose.

The marshal's duty was plain. He should have gone to the judge and submitted to his decision, he was arrested and held to answer. We cannot, and never will, agree that we of the State have no right to inquire after the personal liberty of our neighbors, even so far as to ascertain whether the Marshal has any process against them. We say most emphatically, that the officers of the United States *must recognize the existence of Ohio as a sovereign State*, so far at least, as to show the warrants upon which they impinge on our citizens, when this is demanded by a Judge of our Courts, under the restrictions and regulations of our habeas corpus law.

If our opponents desire to make an issue upon this question, we think the people of Ohio are ready for it to-day. If they wish to proclaim that there is no protection for the personal liberty of our people, we take the opposite side and will maintain it to the bitter end. When a freeman goes before a Judge and *says* that a neighbor or friend is held in custody by a United States Marshal without authority of law, that he is "unlawfully deprived of liberty," we hold it is right and legal for the State Judge to obey our law, and issue his writ of habeas corpus to ascertain the fact. We hold it is proper for an attorney to be employed in the investigation of this fact. We say, it is a legal right and right for our Sheriffs to serve all such writs, and to bring all such officers before the Court that they may show their authority, if they have it.

We have read all that has been said about the necessity of the United States protecting its Marshals, of vindicating its jurisdiction, &c. We have not a word of opposition to the entire homily. But, we ask Judge Leavitt, and all the defenders of his decision, *how the State Courts are to know that the Marshal has his authority*, if he refuses to answer? By what process can our Judges get a sight of the warrant of the officer, or determine whether anything in the shape of a warrant? Show the documents, and we submit. But we cannot, and never will, agree that we of the State have no right to inquire after the personal liberty of our neighbors, even so far as to ascertain whether the Marshal has any process against them. We say most emphatically, that the officers of the United States *must recognize the existence of Ohio as a sovereign State*, so far at least, as to show the warrants upon which they impinge on our citizens, when this is demanded by a Judge of our Courts, under the restrictions and regulations of our habeas corpus law.

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Who is there that is prepared to controvert these plain rights? Who says that exercise of them is criminal? And yet, strange as it may sound to freedom loving people, we have within a few days, seen a Judge of our State seized, within a hundred miles from home, and imprisoned, because, upon affidavit being made that persons were "unlawfully deprived of liberty" by a United States officer, he issued under a statute of Ohio, a writ of habeas corpus, that he might ascertain this fact. We have seen one of our most respectable lawyers also tried and imprisoned, because he permitted himself to be employed in investigating this charge. We have seen two or three Sheriffs of our counties arrested and imprisoned, because they served the writ of habeas corpus precisely as the law of Ohio required them to do.

If this is not tyranny, oppression, usurpation, then we do not understand the meaning of the terms. We have great confidence that the people of Ohio will protect her citizens in the full enjoyment of their legal rights, and that the deluded, misguided men, who sadly mislead their power and duty will be taught a lesson which will have a salutary effect upon the rights of the States and the people for all time to come.

From the Ohio State Journal.

### WHERE ARE WE?

The decision of Judge Leavitt at Cincinnati, discharging from the custody of a State Sheriff prisoners held by him under a State's Warrant upon the charge of shooting at a Sheriff while in the discharge of his duty as such, is followed by its natural consequences. ICHABOD CORWIN, of Clark County, one of the ablest and most esteemed young men of the State, has been arrested and brought in jail for attempting the execution of a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of his clients. In like manner the respected Sheriff LEWIS of Greene County has been arrested and held, to bail for the execution of the writ. And this is followed by the arrest of Judge BALDWIN, Champaign County, for issuing the writ of Senator BROWN; or of Mr. HAWKE, the prosecuting Attorney of Clark County; or Sheriff LAXTON of the same county; of Mr. COMPTON, Deputy Marshal of Springfield; of Justice CHRISTY; and of many other citizens of character and standing, all on charges notoriously founded on their participation in the execution of State process.

These things may be profitable for Federal Marshals and their satellites, for Federal Commissioners and for officers of Federal Courts, but, if endured, must prove fatal to the liberties of the people of Ohio.

Just think of it. There is in nearly every county of the State, one, and in most of the counties more than one, and in some, many Federal officials—Commissioners. Their original duty is to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to issue Federal Warrants. They are to derive their appointment from the Judges of the Federal Circuit Court, and hold their offices during the pleasure of these Judges. Of course they are mere dependents of the Federal Court, doing its pleasure and echoing its opinions.

Step by step their powers have enlarged by one Congress after another servile to slavery and headed of dangers to liberty.

Under the Fugitive Slave act, in flagrant contempt of the Constitution, they were invested with judicial powers, and authorized to decide without appeal the greatest question which can possibly be submitted to the judgment of an earthly tribunal—the question of personal freedom or slavery.

Now, according to Leavitt's decision, if one of these Commissioners issues a writ for the arrest of any citizen of Ohio, no matter who—governor, judge, legislator, sheriff, farmer, mechanic, the Federal Marshal may seize any of the designated citizens upon any pretense, however frivolous, however illegal, however unconstitutional, and drag him before this petty Commissioner; and there is no power in any State Court which can protect him from the outrage. This is the naked, monosyllabic doctrine of Leavitt's decision.

No conductor of a public press in Ohio can be faithful to his duties, who does not sound the alarm.

We talk of outrages in Kansas. Here they are at home. We talk of the deeds of wrong and violence perpetrated under the pretence of federal authority beyond the Missouri. Here we have them on the shores of the Ohio. We talk of Leavitt here.

It is not long since this same Judge, by a writ of habeas corpus, took Margaret Garner out of the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton Co., while in custody for the crime of murder, and handed her over to the Federal Marshal to be conveyed beyond the limits of the State. So sudden and unexpected was this act, that no opportunity was given for the interposition of the State authorities.

In this action Judge Leavitt has not been sustained, we believe, by a single opinion, respectable or otherwise, of any lawyer or any Judge. If what power is left on the part of the United States is to be denied, then we have a right to demand that the State Courts will hear the writ of habeas corpus and discharge from restraint the parties brought before a judge as an aider and abettor of the escape of Margaret Garner.

Would it not be well to give to these Federal officers a taste of the cup which they are holding to the lips of the Judges, Sheriffs, Lawyers and citizens of the State? We hope this thing will be inquired into, and that all proper legal steps will be taken to compel Federal officials to respect the rights of the people of the States.

From the New York Evening Post.

### THE FREE LABORER'S GREAT ARGUMENT.

At last the people of the Southern states are seen to be living in the atmosphere of Virginia. Virginia are not the only evidences of it; almost every day new indications reach us of a decaying confidence in bond labor, and a corresponding inquiry into the economy of the free. One of the most encouraging symptoms of this kind has just come from Mr. H. B. Helper of North Carolina.

He has collected in a volume of nearly 400 pages the most compact and irresistible array of facts and arguments to prove the impolicy of slavery, that we remember to have encountered. The book is entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South—How to meet it," and is published by Burdick Brothers, of this city. Mr. Helper is a resident of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, where his family have resided for several generations.

He became dissatisfied with the way things were going with him and with his neighbors, and naturally concluded there must be some reason for the greater prosperity of the Northern states. He was not long in finding out what the reason was, and he had the courage to proclaim it. He says that slavery is sucking the life-blood of the South, and that she can prosper in nothing until she gets rid of it.

To prove this, and to convince his neighbors of their folly in persisting in it, he published a book which he had compiled. He had collected a body of facts and statistics against the economy, which seems to us quite as irresistible as Newton's argument of gravitation. We have never seen so facts arrayed with so much power. We propose to give some of his elaborate, and, we believe, cautious calculations, under the impression that they will reveal many new and surprising aspects of this much vexed subject.

If slavery has an advantage over free labor in anything, it must be in the cultivation of the soil—in agriculture. Here are some of the comparative results of free and slave labor agriculture.

The crop of bushel-measure products, such as wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans and peas, clover and grassseeds, flax seed, garden products, and orchard products, in the free states, amounted in 1850 to 499,190,041 bushels and was valued at \$51,709,703. The same crop in the slave states, with 238,911 square miles larger area of territory, amounted to only 481,766,841 bushels, value \$66,927,067, or less than the free states some seventeen millions of bushels—nearly forty-four millions of dollars.

Much as the South boasts of its enormous cotton crop, Mr. Helper shows that the crop alone of the Northern states is worth considerably more than all the cotton, rice, hay, and hemp produced in the fifteen slave states, more than four times the value of all the cotton produced in the country; also, that the single state of New York produces more than three times the quantity of hay that is produced in all the slave states together.

For this breach of the peace, this outrage upon the dignity of our laws, this contempt of our State sovereignty, he was arrested and held to answer.

Judge Leavitt, who ordered Margaret Garner to slavery, bearing with her the dead body of her child, a sacrifice to oppression, gravely held that the marshal was not liable to State process in such case, and discharged him and his assistants.

In doing this, he cited an adjudicated case in Pennsylvania where a commissioner issued a warrant for the arrest of a man charged with being a fugitive slave. The marshal and several assistants attempted to arrest the man but was unable, and they shot at him and wounded him several times; but with his garments saturated in his own blood he escaped. The marshal and assistants were indicted and arrested under State law, for shooting with intent to kill; but Judge Grinnell, a master of slaves, and the sheriff was held responsible for discharging the prisoners on his order.

Judge Leavitt might have cited other cases, though they have not been judicially affirmed.

Some fifty years since we recollect that a slaveholder of Virginia followed his slaves across the river Belmont county, and the slave preferring liberty or death to slavery, the master shot him on Ohio soil. More recently we were told of a similar case in Highland county. In 1850 the public press informed us that some Democrats of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, without any authority whatever on discovering a party of fugitive slaves shot and killed three of them and wounded others; and within a few days a master from Missouri was said to have shot his fugitive slaves in Illinois.

This resort to violence and bloodshed is the same whether a white officer or a private black man be the victim. Judge Leavitt so treats it, and attempts to throw around the crime and the criminal, the pretension of the federal judiciary. And the question is, how far shall the decision of this *judge*, in favor of violence and revolting, against the dignity of our State and the sanctity of our laws, screw the marshal and his participants in

crime, from punishment? The question, we were about to say, is a momentous one; but we will not use the language. There is no question in the case.

This attempt at tyranny, this treason to our constitutions, both Federal and State, to both Federal and State laws, must be met. The outrage has been committed—the crime has been consummated and must be punished. The treasonable articles of the *Plaiddeer* and *Statesman*, the decision of Judge Leavitt, nor the influence of Tory politicians, nor the lives of traitors, should be permitted to shield those criminals from the just penalties of the law. Let the grand jury of Clarke county do their duty. Let the offenders be indicted; let them be fairly and impartially tried. If convicted, let them be punished.

In this course, every true son of Ohio, every lover of liberty, every patriot must concur. If the democrats seek to make this maintenance of our State sovereignty and State laws an issue in the country canvas, we are prepared to make up the issue at any moment, and let the people decide it. G.

### INSOLENT RIBALDRY.

One of the Virginia organs, disregarding the injunction of the Cincinnati Enquirer on the Slavery question, to "mind its own business," undertakes to reprove Ohio in the following style which passes for courtesy in the nomenclature of the F. F. V.'s. Read it:

The conspirators of the North have no more pliant tool than Ohio. Factotum and agitators find in her a ready agent of excess. In her proudest and unnatural growth, the worst and most fatal diseases have fastened upon her. Trained and reared in the midst of noble impulses, she has become a common harlot among the nations.

\* \* \* \* \*

When Ohio repudiated the law of the land, and protested against the decision of the Supreme Court—when she declared that a slave once within her boundaries, should become free; her crown, act of insolence was, an appeal to the Virginia resolutions of '98. She arrogantly pleaded that she was merely availing herself of the asserted principle by which each State is sovereign, in the management of its own internal affairs. Poor miserable sophistry! When did Virginia, in settling her internal affairs, ever seek to control the institutions of Ohio? When did we ever infringe upon her guaranteed right of property? When did we ever declare that the Ohioan should not reclaim his horse, or his ox, which might have strayed or been stolen, within the limits of our jurisdiction? When, in short, did we endeavor to make her internal rights a source of external oppression?

This is the difference between Virginia and Ohio. These are the means by which the latter essayed to rob us of our rights. On the one side was prodigality; on the other side frankness and genial good will; on the other low cunning and base hostility. We must disown such children. The hand of old mother is not so weak that she may not chastise the overgrown idiot, who now stands gibbering forth a tirade of insult and abuse.

The above extract is the concluding portion of an article in the *Southern Statesman*, published at Norfolk, Va., entitled "Mother and Child." The assurance of the writer of this article approaches the sublime. He assumes that Ohio owes fealty to Virginia; that there is no difference between a man and an ox, and that Ohio in maintaining her constitutional rights within her own territory, is guilty of "insolence" toward Virginia.

The implication that Ohio ever sought to oppress her neighbor, Virginia, is entirely without foundation. The "oppression," or attempted oppression, comes from the other side. But why attempt to argue with a writer so maniacally blinded by prejudice or self interest? In the language of uncle Tobby, Ohio can afford to say to him, "Go poor devil, there is room enough in the world for me and thee."

We talk of outrages in Kansas. Here they are at home. We talk of the deeds of wrong and violence perpetrated under the pretence of federal authority beyond the Missouri. Here we have them on the shores of the Ohio. We talk of Leavitt here.

It is not long since this same Judge, by a writ of habeas corpus, took Margaret Garner out of the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton Co., while in custody for the crime of murder, and handed her over to the Federal Marshal to be conveyed beyond the limits of the State. So sudden and unexpected was this act, that no opportunity was given for the interposition of the State authorities.

In this action Judge Leavitt has not been sustained, we believe, by a single opinion, respectable or otherwise, of any lawyer or any Judge. If what power is left on the part of the United States is to be denied, then we have a right to demand that the State Courts will hear the writ of habeas corpus and discharge from restraint the parties brought before a judge as an aider and abettor of the escape of Margaret Garner.

Would it not be well to give to these Federal officers a taste of the cup which they are holding to the lips of the Judges, Sheriffs, Lawyers and citizens of the State? We hope this thing will be inquired into, and that all proper legal steps will be taken to compel Federal officials to respect the rights of the people of the States.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM.

A certain Commissioner of the United States, at Cincinnati, issued a warrant for the arrest of four citizens of Champaign county, charged with aiding a fugitive slave to escape. A deputy and ten assistants were sent to execute the warrant. There was no other proper or legal course for them to follow than to arrest the persons arrested, and to bring them before a Judge to ascertain whether they were under legal or illegal restraint. But instead of doing this, he and his assistant pitched into the sheriff, beat him and shot him at shot.

For this breach of the peace, this outrage upon the dignity of our laws, this contempt of our State sovereignty, he was arrested and held to answer.

Judge Leavitt, who ordered Margaret Garner to slavery, bearing with her the dead body of her child, a sacrifice to oppression, gravely held that the marshal was not liable to State process in such case, and discharged him and his assistants.

In doing this, he cited an adjudicated case in Pennsylvania where a commissioner issued a warrant for the arrest of a man charged with being a fugitive slave. The marshal and several assistants attempted to arrest the man but was unable, and they shot at him and wounded him several times; but with his garments saturated in his own blood he escaped. The marshal and assistants were indicted and arrested under State law, for shooting with intent to kill; but Judge Grinnell, a master of slaves, and the sheriff was held responsible for discharging the prisoners on his order.

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of dark, forlorn despair, his eulogists extol him as | and legal rights were not the same class whom the same paper denounces for their vices of pro- | worthy of the companionship of the purest spirits | whisky."

The circumstances connected with Mr. Knox not peculiar, I would not ask to be heard concerning him, but they are.

The deceased was formerly a minister in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and held in high estimation as such, especially by those of reformatory tendencies. In the Fall of 1843, he became convinced, after a thorough examination of the whole question, that a church, which according to facts, and the declaration of its own highest tribunal, retained, approvingly, within its membership, eldership and ministry, men whom it declared to be "the highest kind of thieves"—"sinners of the first rank"—even, "manteasers."—That, a church, whose approved members were living in the daily perpetration of what its highest court declared to be, a "gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature," and "totally irreconcileable with the spirit and principle of the gospel of Christ!"—etc., was not fit organization for a decent, honest man, to say nothing of a Christian minister, to be connected with, and when the Beaver Presbytery, of which he was a member, met in Hopewell Church, at New Bedford, in Jan. 1844, Mr. Knox, in opposition to the entire Presbyterian body, made a triumphant, and unanswerable defense of his cause: and though he had not the least assurance of "material aid" in his new position, and, with a dependent family, without fortune, himself unused to labor, he "conferred not with flesh and blood," but determined to secede though it should reduce him to beggary, preferring to be alone in the right, rather than to enjoy ease, affluence, and honor with a guilty multitude. However, about 60 of the members of Hopewell congregation, seceded with him, and formed the first Free Presbyterian Church that was ever organized in the United States. He then continued to preach, and organize Free Presbyterian Churches, various places, for about two years, when, coming in contact with some of the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he made, (as was his custom) an honest effort to defend his principles, but, having, in his own opinion failed, and deeming his connection with the government of the United States indefensible, he determined, once more, cost what it might, to secede, and abandon his voluntary support of a Pro-Slavery Constitution and Government, and, thenceforth, he became a disunionist. From that time he was compelled by necessity, almost entirely to abandon public life, and he betook himself with most untiring industry to the improvement of his farm, in which effort, he was eminently successful. He was most pointed in his rebukes, having the misfortune of being always understood, that he was hated, and maligned, by cowardly hypocrites, and persistent transgressors, to an extent seldom equaled in the history of the most unyielding reformers. For acting out his convictions on the Sunday, and other questions, his property was repeatedly sacrificed, by fire, or otherwise. He had however, before his death, by a persistent course of independent integrity, and uprightness, so disarmed public prejudice, and bigotry, that he was permitted to carry out his convictions, without molestation. His views of consistent anti-slavery action, forbade him to use the products of slave labor. He held it to be extremely inconsistent, to profess anti-slavery sentiments, and yet, by the purchase of slave grown products, hold out to the slaveholder, the most efficient bribe possible, to induce him to continue his villainous plunder, and to carry out their convictions on the subject, he, and his family, for the last 20 years, made sacrifices, such as are rarely made, to carry out a principle. He was led, by various circumstances, to examine, thoroughly the whole subject of Theological Orthodoxy, and the result was, that he discarded almost the entire system of popular religion, viewing it, for the most part, as a degrading, and demoralizing imposition, of which, good men ought to try to rid the world, as its tendency was, as it always has been, to retard all radical reformation. He died a Spiritualist, and what the church calls, a thorough Infidel, and his life, and the manner of his death, triumphantly refutes, the oft repeated declaration of the priesthood, that faith in the inspiration of the Bible, the abomination of Christ, &c., was essential to a calm and peaceful death. For while he rejected, almost entirely the Christian system of Theology, no Christian ever yielded up his spirit, more calmly, peacefully, or with a more rational, or satisfactory faith in his future, eternal felicity than he did. And he said that all he asked of the Church, concerning himself, was, that she would not reprobate him as he had done of those Infidels who had gone before him.

But lest this brief and hasty notice should become too extended for your columns, I will conclude.

Yours truly,

W. W. WALKER.

RECENT SLAVE CASES.

We gather from our exchanges the following reports of recent slave cases. The Augusta (Ga.) *Advertiser* of a recent date published the following items. If there is any truth in it, perhaps some of our Boston friends may be able to give us further information.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*.

"A negro boy, the property of Mrs. Morgan, returned yesterday on the South Carolina Railroad from Boston, after an absence of eighteen months. We are unable to obtain particulars, but learn that he became disgusted with the Northern Abolitionists, and returned to his mistress of his own accord, preferring slavery and something to eat, to freedom with starvation. Let our Black Republican friends note this of this."

The next item is from the correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

HARVEY DE GRACE, Md.

July 17, 1857.

The Minnesota Republican furnishes the following:

"We learn from the St. Cloud Advertiser that an attempt was recently made to liberate a colored man, a servant from Tennessee, who was stopping at the Stearns House in that place. The Advertiser says the law and order people turned out in great numbers, and prevented the outrage upon our laws from being consummated." One man was slightly injured by a slug shot. We will pay on demand ten cents to the editor of the Advertiser to give us the law by which any man is authorized to bring slaves into Minnesota, and hold them as such. We will give ten cents more for evidence that the "law and order people" who professed the colored man from regaining his natural

GREAT THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—At the last Southern Convention of Baptists, the establishment of a Theological Institution for all the South was urged, and on a broad foundation. South Carolina Baptists have offered \$100,000 toward the enterprise, if the denomination in other State will raise as much more. The proposition has been accepted, and the institution located at Greenville, S. C., is expected to go into operation about a year hence. It is intended to be a first class institution in all respects.

OREGON TO BE A SLAVE STATE.—A writer in the New Orleans Delta says:

"Oregon will be the next slave state. I was in the whole political campaign, and nothing but slavery seemed to be the go. Mark my word, her constitution will be adopted with the slave clause. It is a one-sided question. The inhabitants are all Missourians or Kentuckians, and go their death on the old issues."

WEALTHY COLORED PEOPLE.—The New Orleans Crescent says, that the free colored population of that city are possessed of property to the amount of \$4,000,000. Professor Monroe calculates that there are 30,000 colored people in Ohio, and that they have \$6,000,000 worth of property, on which they pay annually \$600,000.

AMONG THE ACTS OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION, held in Savannah last year, was the appointment of a committee of learned men to meet together to prepare text books for the use of students in Southern Schools and Colleges. The President of the Convention, the Hon. James Lyons, of Richmond, promptly and seasonably published a card, which was copied in all the Southern papers, convening the members in Columbia, S. C., on the 18th of May last; but the Norfolk Argus says, "we feel mortified to have to record that not a single member of the committee attended."

IT IS STATED BY THE ALTA CALIFORNIAN, on the authority of miners, that more than \$15,000,000 of gold now lie buried beneath the earth of that State, secreted solely for safe keeping.

THE LEHIGH, PA., REGISTER SAYS THE FIRST ENGINE USED IN THE UNITED STATES IS IN THE NEIGHBORING TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, AND STILL IN WORKING ORDER. IT WAS BUILT IN LONDON, IN 1689, AND SHIPPED TO PHILADELPHIA, WHERE IT WAS IN SERVICE FOR MANY YEARS.

AN ABOLITIONIST PRESS REMOVED FROM TEXAS.—THE CITIZENS OF WOOD COUNTY, IN THE NORTHERN PART OF TEXAS, BEING DISGUSTED WITH THE COURSE OF A PAPER PUBLISHED IN QUINN, CALLED THE FREE PRESS, HELD A MEETING, AND PASSED RESOLUTIONS REPROVING THE REPORTS IN CIRCULATION THAT THEY WERE ABOLITIONISTS, AND CALLING A MASS MEETING TO DECIDE WHETHER THE FREE PRESS SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE PUBLISHED, OR REMOVED AS A NUISANCE. THEY DECIDED TO DESTROY THE OFFICE, AND GAVE WINSTON BANKS, ITS EDITOR, AND HIS FRIEND MR. LEMON, TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LEAVE. THE CITIZENS CARRIED OUT THE RESOLUTION, AND BANKS AND LEMON LEFT IN LESS THAN THE TIME SPECIFIED.

"TO SET UP BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN AN AUTHORITY HIGHER THAN THE IMPULSE OF NATURE AND THE LAWS OF GOD, WHICH BREAKS UP THE AUTHORITY OF THE FATHER OVER HIS OWN OFFSPRING, AND AT PLEASURE SEPARATES THE MOTHER FROM A RETURNED SON; THUS OUTRAGING ALL DECENCY AND JUSTICE, AND DEGRADING AND OPPRESSING THOUSANDS OF BEINGS, CREATED LIKE THEMSELVES IN THE IMAGE OF GOD; THIS IS SLAVERY AS IT IS DAILY EXHIBITED IN EVERY STATE."

COL. TITUS IS AGAIN TO SHED HIS BENIGNANT INFLUENCE IN KANSAS.—THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY NEWS

BY A PRIVATE LETTER WE LEARN THAT COL. TITUS IS ABOUT TO DEPART FOR KANSAS. HE COMPLAINS LITERALLY OF THE INJUSTICE DONE HIM BY THE NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENTS, AND DECLARES HIS INTENTION TO MAKE HIS REPUTATION FOR BRAVERY, IF OCCASION ARISES, IN THAT TERRITORY. "THE NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS," HE SAYS, "WILL HAVE ENOUGH TO DO TO KEEP THEM ON THEIR FEET."

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CONSOLIDATED ROAD IS DRAWN TO A CLOSE, AND THE GROSS REVENUE OF THE YEAR WILL REACH \$2,000,000, CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN WAS ESTIMATED.

THE ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR WAS FIXED SOME TIME SINCE AT TWO MILLIONS; BUT THE RECEIPTS FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR HAVE BEEN SO FLATTERING, THAT THIS ESTIMATE HAS BEEN HAVING NO FLATTERING.

THE COMPANY WILL, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 15TH, PAY 6 PER CENT. IN STOCK, ON ALL ITS STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1ST.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS WILL TAKE PLACE IN SIX OF THE STATES, AS FOLLOWS:

ALABAMA AUGUST 3; TEXAS AUGUST 3; KENTUCKY " 3; NORTH CAROLINA " 3; MISSOURI " 3; TENNESSEE " 6.

ALABAMA IS TO CHOOSE STATE OFFICERS AND SEVEN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS; TEXAS, STATE OFFICERS AND TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS; KENTUCKY, A GOVERNOR AND SEVEN MEMBERS; TENNESSEE, A STATE TREASURER AND ONE MEMBER; MISSOURI, CHIEF JUSTICE AND MEMBERS; AND MISSOURI, GOVERNOR, TO FILL THE VACANCY OCCASIONED BY THE RESIGNATION OF TRUSTON POLK, WHO WAS ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE, AND A MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT, IN THE PLACE OF JAMES S. GREEN WHO WAS ELECTED TO THE VACANT SEAT OF MISSOURI IN THE U. S. SENATE.

IT SEEMS THAT THE PATH OF THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH, IS NOT STRONG WITH FLOWERS.

THE ACTION OF DR. ROSS, AND HIS PROSLAVERY FRIENDS IN THE CLEVELAND ASSEMBLY, IS WIDELY KNOWN.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### Miscellaneous.

#### CONDITION OF THE GERMAN PEASANTS.

The King of Bavaria has recently offered a prize of two hundred florins for a tract on the social and economical condition of the people in each of the eight court districts of his kingdom, and the same for a like number of works on the sanitary condition and medical superstitions of the people. The first named of these works are to be written by state officials; the several districts, by persons looking forward to that position; the latter by physicians—a restriction which will strike the American reader a little strange.

Perhaps the following specimen of this class of discussions may be of interest, as setting forth what is working in the public mind. It is translated from a number of the *Augsburg Gazette*, of recent date. In some parts of this article, perhaps, allowances ought to be made on the ground of the writer's partiality to his own people, and the wish not too much to encourage emigration, and especially where the writer institutes a comparison between the Germans and English. This article and others refer to the movement of 1848 as initiatory to one which must continue until all that is desirable is effected. How far it is correct we shall not attempt to say. This much, however, is clear, that our views of the matter ought at least to be modified by what able German writers themselves say.—*New York Evening Post.*

#### THE ELEVATION OF THE GERMAN PEASANTRY.

Less noisily than the events of politics—but for that reason the more powerful and permanent in their consequences—comes the changes of social life which move forth. They express themselves not in a suddenly occurring incident which draws all eyes upon itself—no telegraph crowds them together in a brace of words in order to announce them to an astonished world; and even to the historian, who casts his glances over great periods of time, it will not seldom be difficult to fix in their details the beginning and the course of such a social process. Scattered over a wide territory, they unfold themselves in the interior of families and households—they grow as the grass and the seed; and as they are formed out of atoms, we mark not their growth until something of a contrast with earlier conditions has been reached. May it not be that such a contrast has thus ever been reached in the condition of the German peasantry? Should we not seek the last few years as forming an epoch in this process? If we put together what partly saw a short time ago in one country, and partly heard from other sources, we may so believe. All accounts agree in this, that the former either begins to recover himself, or, where he was already wealthy, to establish himself in that condition. The old chief seats of agricultural wealth were in the northwest and southeast of Germany. Of the former, in Lower Saxony and Friesen: of the latter, in Bojoores of Old Bavaria, Tyrol, the Grand Duchies, as also parts of Steiermark and Carinthia, a solid peasantry has from the dark ages maintained itself upon its secure acres. But now these central crystallizations spread themselves out, and embrace other German stocks, and even the Slavonic tribes, (a thing almost unheard of in Slavonic history,) as shapers in this happy development. While we learn that the peasantry of the Rhine, which began to free their property from debts, we also find the case of bankrupts shrinking to a moderate aggregate in Wurttemberg; and while in the province of Zwickau, as also in Westphalia, the worth of landed property is in a short time doubled, so also in the unfruitful region of South Bohemia, we learn that a farmer, without injury to his property, often gives his daughter 6,000 florins\* or more as a marriage gift. Indeed, there are sections in Lower Bavaria, and in southwestern Bohemia, where the inhabitants are at a loss for a convenient way of spending their money, because their mental sense of need has not advanced with their incomes.

For these social facts there are many reasons, of which, over subservient to difference of soils, sometimes one, sometimes another prevails: without doubt, however, the freeing of the peasant from many exactions of feudal times, stands in the first rank. As an indispensable condition of all further progress, this shaking off of the burdens wrought its mortal effect, not so much in a material as in a psychological way. Having become everywhere independent, the peasant felt his independence—he could act more freely in his business, and was henceforth secure that improvements in his management would result in his own good above that of all others. From this time forth the efforts of agricultural societies were turned to a fertile soil, and as no one had ever doubted the tenacious industry of our farmers, so must we also from this time forth rank them high for activity and mental aptness. Less drawn to these things without, and more committed to his own responsibilities, the farmer acknowledged the interest which he had in common with his neighbors. Then the community life took a new flight.

But that which hastened this entire development, may, perhaps, indeed, be, was it concurrence in time with two other social phenomena. We refer to the flourishing of our industry and the high prices of the last few years. With the general thrift of industry, the farmer, in gathering about him the mass of men who demanded his agricultural produce, and with this demand the price must necessarily rise. The net income out of which the peasant provided for his property, was formerly on an average so small, because he was obliged to seek the consumer of his products at a distance; now, however, finding the consumer right at his side, he spares a sum from the cost of transportation, as also from his own strength and time, which is estimated at almost sufficient for the supply of all Germany. The completion of the railroad system still further diminished these conveyances, laid open more distant countries to the moving and urgent action of industrial life, and as it is a further characteristic of German industry that, extended over a wide territory, it has many central points, so the peasantry in no one section are entirely excluded from these advantages. From this time forth the heavy masses of agricultural products had only to seek the neighboring markets, which either consumed or worked them up, and in their stead sent to market manufactured articles less bulky, and so more easy of transportation.

In regard to the present high prices of the means of living, let us not claim to add ourselves to the number of vagabonds who have attempted the solution of the problem—with-out being fully satisfied, we yield to the prevailing view. But, however it may be, we may not still, notwithstanding the embarrassments which we all more or less experience, present a few favorable aspects of this question, which in many respects is still so enigmatical, by asking whether the rise of the price of the necessities of life is not the beginning and progress of a general rising of wages, and so of the better condition of the working classes? Ought we not to repeat, in the present state of the world, what the political economists have cited for illustration about the owners of a diamond and a leaf of green, where the owner of the bread, as the owner of the jewel, dictated the price to the owner of the beautiful and costly? In like manner do the farmers, even now, set high valuation on their labors, and hold back at first offer because they see that the demand reaches them in spite of the high prices. But if it is not to be denied that the rise of the prices of the necessities of life operates as an enormous tax for the benefit of the landholders, yet must we, on the other hand, acknowledge that, according to a natural law of commerce, the advantages of the farmers return in a hundred indirect ways to the good of all the other classes. Our farmers are no longer of the kind who lock up their gains forever in their chests. They pay off the debts, and from these discharged mortgages may have come no small part of the capital which we have seen so plentifully given into the ranks. They still further improve their means of production, so that the products must by degrees rise in quality, while the fall in price. They make, finally, a succession of provisions for their wants and their comfort, which serve again as new incidents to the improvement of production. By means of such provisions and commerce, a part of the floating capital falls into the hands of artisans and

#### EARLY RISING.

BY JOHN C. SAXE.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!" So Sancho Panza said, and so say I; And bless him, also, that he didn't keep His great discovery to himself; or try To make it—as the lucky fellow might—A close monopoly by "patient right?"

Yes—bless the man who first invented sleep! (I really can't avoid the iteration;) But blast the man with curses loud and deep, Whate'er the rascal's name, or age, or station, Who first invented, and went round advising, That artificial cut-off—Early Rising!

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed," Observes some solemn septennial owl. Maxims like these are very cheaply said;

But, ere you make yourself a fool or idle,

Pray just inquire about the rise—and fall,

And whether larks have any beds at all!

"Time for honest folks to be abed;" Is in the morning, if I reason right;

And he who cannot keep his precious head Upon his pillow till it's fairly light,

So do enjoy his first morning-winks,

Is up to knavery; or else—he drinks!

Thompson, who sung about the "Seasons," said It was a glorious thing to *rise* in season,

But then he said it—lying—in his bed.

At 10 o'clock A. M.—the very reason

He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is,

His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

Tis, doubtless, well to be sometimes awake—

Awake to duty and awake to truth—

Our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth,

The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep

Are those we passed in childhood, or asleep!

Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile

For the soft visions of the gentle night;

And free, at last, from the mortal care or guile,

To live, as only in the angels' sight,

Sleep's sweet realm so easily shut in,

Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin!

So, let us sleep, and give the Maker praise.

I like the lad who, when his father thought

To clip his morning nap by backneyed phrase

Of vagrant worm by early songster caught,

Cried, "served him right!—It's not at all surprising;

The worm was punished, sir, for early rising."

#### PUNCH'S INTERVIEW WITH THE COMET.

Punctual (like American fashions) to French time, which is rather faster, especially on the Tuilleries' clock, than that of England, His Serene Highness, the Comet, duly arrived on the appointed date. As other foreign illustrations are sometimes attended by a scene of consumed cigars, H. S. H. was accompanied by an odor as of superfluous wealth of the tax-payers, as a general thing, however, only when the producing classes are in a measure satisfied, and when their favorable condition, fully apparent, admits of the increase of their taxes. For this reason the class in office are really called upon to contribute to the increase of the people's resources as the source of their own incomes.

"What's brought you?" said Mr. Punch—both maxin, debilis superbus, is ever before him.

"Why, I was prehesed," replied the Comet, humbly, "and I did not like to disgrace Science, who has been so fortunate in all her predictions of late years."

"True," replied Mr. Punch, more graciously.—"Very true. George Stephenson was never to drive a railway car more than eight miles an hour—Steam across the Atlantic was impossible—the Crystal Palace must crum up by vibration, or be blown to sea by the winds—and now the Telegraph—America will not care a message, and the Great Empire is an art to which no dove will bring a dividend. You are right, Science has been good to you in her auguries, and she foretold you. You are welcome. Sit down, if your arrangements permit that attitude."

The Comet, severing his asunder, his glittering tail as easily as one of Peter Wilkin's flying Indians, adjusted her granules took a chair.

"May I ask what news is string?" said H. S.

"In our Earth?" asked Mr. Punch. "Well, none. The Four Continents are at peace."

"Eh?—said the Comet. "I took China, America, and Algeria in my way, and gun-boats were throwing shells. Filibusters were engaging regulars, and Zouaves were driving dark fellows into caves."

"If your Serene Highness had been kind enough to let me out," said Mr. Punch, "I was going to add the four Continents, with the exception of Asia, Africa, and America. In Europe we are keeping the peace with great solemnity. Louis Napoleon, setting example, insists on such extreme peace, that even at his elections, His Majesty objects to opposition candidates. Alexander sends the gentle Constantine to count English and French guns, as he would not own one more for the world—no, not for Constantinople. Francis Joseph, too, has a brother Maximilian, and he is here to express the cestacy of Austria at the prospect of our Prussian alliance being drawn closer by Hyman."

"To Hyman Austria, nube," said the Comet, "is a hint which he delights to find others can take."

"Nude in a cloud," said Mr. Punch, smiling.—"A possible jest from a Highness from Cloudland, but scarcely bright enough for me—however let it go. Then, your Serene Highness, in Belgium, Leopold the astute, finding the priests flying something too frantically at the throat of Liberty has flogged them off, for the hour; but she will never walk about in peace, poor thing, until they are clasped up as the people will then in the next Revolution. Plus the Ninth is making progress—do not startle me—let it go."

Then, your Serene Highness, in the land of the Virgin which winks with pleasure, and actually mutter "La Sallette." The innocent Isabella again muses on the sweet joys of maternity, and vows, should she be blessed with a daughter, to make her an example of all the Virtues, to which end baby is to be sent from Spain before she can see."

"And your own Queen?"

"Is troubled, thank Providence, by no greater care than the direction of the baptism of Princess Beatrice, and the consideration whether at Handel Festival, the Conquering Hero should come twice."

And Lord Palmerston. I have had an eye on him for these seventy-three years," said the Comet, "but he has a good mind to appear at his birth, and prognosticate his becoming a great man."

"We are to wed," said Mr. Punch. "Where we be?"

The Comet stammered—and said it was a good while ago, and the place had escaped him.

"He was born at Broadlands, your astrological hunting," said Mr. Punch, "where I hope he will spend many a jolly year yet especially his Reform Bill, Year, now fixed as 1858."

"Lord Palmerston a Reformer," said the Comet looking troubled. "Hm. Well. Ah!"

"Don't mutter in that way," said Mr. Punch.

"If you know anything out with it like a man and a Comet, if not, don't be mysterious. Lord Palmerston has promised a Reform Bill for the next year, and I am going to keep him up to his work in my Thirty-Third Volume."

"Is the Thirty-Second complete?" said the Comet, tremulously.

"Complete," said Mr. Punch. "I present you with a copy. Here!"

"If a New Volume of Punch is to be launched, I'm sure the world wants no Comet, erid the individual in asbestos trowsers. I will not show!"

And he bolted through the window into infinite space, taking with him, for the edification of the Solar System. VOL. XXXII.

From the New England Farmer, June 27.

#### FARMING IN ENGLAND.

The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep, is escape from that clinging, tenacious, impious thought, which, in most cases of wakefulness, has possession of the mind. Various methods have been suggested by different authors to diffuse the thoughts. Our own method, and one which we imagine to be the most effectual, is to lead the mind into some familiar path, bringing successively to the mind's eye the scenery at each portion of exercise which rarely fails of success in a tolerably short space of time.

Dr. Binn, in his "Anatomy of Sleep," describes his process as follows:

"I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or upwards or downwards, as I can, without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision around in their sockets, and continue doing this until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes, and always within five, at most. The immediate effect of this procedure differs from that of any other of which I ever heard, to procure sleep. It not merely diverts thought into a new channel, but actually suspends it. I have endeavored in this way, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even upon that which before kept me awake at night. As long as they were moving around my mind, was a blank. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment for himself. Let him pause just here, and make it. I venture to assure him that if he makes it in good faith, in the manner described, the promise of 'a penny for his thoughts,' or for each of them, while the operation is in progress, will add very little to his wealth!"—*Scientific American.*

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